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Save **water**, save **money**, save our **sewer system**

As we enter into the summer months, the City is embarking upon an aggressive water conservation program. Summer is the time when most water is used, and in times of low rain and high usage, our water supply can run short. Throughout this Water Quality Report, there are water saving tips and sources for more information about how to conserve water.

Did you know that people are the number one water saving device? Less water going down the drain means less water traveling to one of the city's wastewater treatment plants...that means less strain on our sewer system.

**As the City makes
repairs to the sewer system,
water conservation
will play a key part.**

As the City makes repairs to the sewer system, water conservation will play a key part. All conservation efforts start with changes in behavior—read more to learn how you can help.

Here's How It Works:

- The water that goes down the drain travels through the sewer system to be treated at either the Northside or Southside wastewater treatment plants. Less water used means less water traveling through the wastewater system.
- Of all the water treated at the water treatment plant, only about 1% is actually consumed; the rest is used for cleaning, flushing toilets, heating and cooling systems, firefighting, lawn irrigation, leaks, etc.
- Simple lifestyle changes can save millions of gallons of water. If each person in Wilmington used just five gallons less each day (equivalent to about two toilet flushes), a total of 625,000 gallons could be saved each day!
- Reducing our water usage has several benefits; it helps us preserve our supply of drinking water, saves money, lessens the strain on our sewer system, and helps the environment.

Water Saving Devices 100 ways to save

A clock is Water Saving Device #23

Time your shower to keep it under five minutes. You'll save up to 1000 gallons a month.

A bar of soap is Water Saving Device #42

Before you lather up, install a low-flow showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save your family more than 500 gallons a week.

A toothbrush is Water Saving Device #54

Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save four gallons a minute. That's 200 gallons a week for a family of four.

A laundry scoop is Water Saving Device #83

Wash clothes only when you have a full load and save up to 800 gallons each month.

A phone is Water Saving Device #85

Pick up the phone and report significant water losses from broken pipes, open hydrants and errant sprinklers to the property owner or your water provider.

A plant is Water Saving Device #61

Next time you add or replace a flower or shrub, choose a low water use plant for year-round landscape color and save up to 550 gallons each year.

For more water saving devices:
www.wateruseitwisely.com

Water Conservation

Save Water Save Money

Outdoor water use and irrigation accounts for about 70% of average household use. The remaining 30% is for indoor water use and includes drinking, cleaning, cooking, and leaks that haven't been repaired.

The average Wilmington household uses approximately 138 gallons of water per person per day. When water is used more efficiently, this figure could be reduced to about 70 gallons of water per person per day.

Take a moment to examine your water use habits. By saving water, you'll also save money. Not only will you save money on your utility bill, you will help lessen the demand on the water treatment plant and our sewer system.

An easy way to get started with water conservation in your home is to check indoor as well as outdoor faucets for leaks. A faucet with even a slow drip can waste a lot of water. Don't forget to check your toilet for leaks. A toilet can leak without any symptoms. This "silent leak" is the most common cause of high water bills. There is a simple dye test you can do to make sure your toilet is not leaking. Start with clear water both in the tank and in the bowl. Add several drops of food coloring to the tank. Wait 30 minutes. If any of the dyed water is now in the toilet bowl —your toilet is leaking.

Remember, by conserving water you are saving money too.



There are a **number of ways to save water**, and they all start with **YOU**.

As our population grows, our demand for water grows with it. Unfortunately, our sources for water remain the same. To meet increasing demand, it's important that we all make a year-round habit of using water wisely.

The City of Wilmington is proud to be one of eight partners promoting **Water-Use it Wisely** in North Carolina. **Water-Use it Wisely** is the nation's most comprehensive water conservation community awareness campaign. **Water-Use it Wisely** communicates how a few simple changes to your water use habits can have a significant impact on overall water consumption.

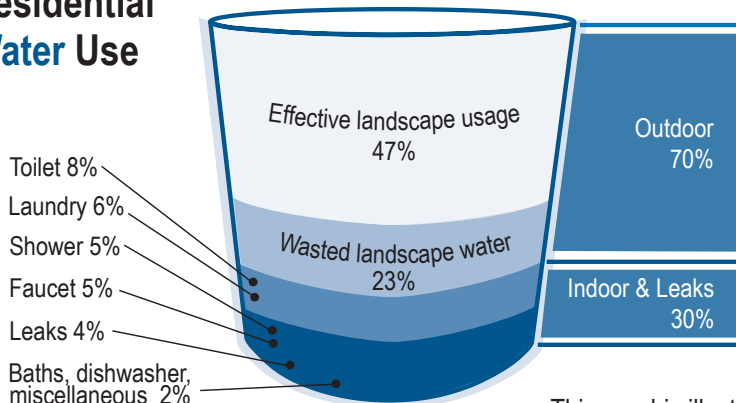
Water conservation starts with you. Simple lifestyle changes can save 5 to 10 gallons of water a day and hundreds of gallons every month. Multiply that by every household and business in our area and it adds up to millions of gallons saved. Look for water-saving tips throughout this publication, or contact the Water Treatment Division at 343-3690 for additional information. There are a number of ways to save water, and they all start with you.

Water-Use it Wisely.

For more water saving tips visit:
www.wateruseitwisely.com



Residential Water Use



This graphic illustrates the distribution of average residential water use.



Water Conservation



Take the test How many gallons do you use?

Have you ever thought about how many gallons of water you use to take a shower or how much water you use during the course of a day?

Match the gallons of water to the list of tasks below.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| A. 30 gallons | D. 100 gallons | G. 10-25 gallons |
| B. 4 gallons | E. 39,000 gallons | H. 2-7 gallons |
| C. 9-20 gallons | F. 1/2 gallon | I. 180 gallons |

1. _____ 5-minute shower
2. _____ Watering the lawn
3. _____ Washing dishes (by hand)
4. _____ Load of laundry
5. _____ Flushing the toilet
6. _____ Brushing your teeth (per minute)
7. _____ Drinking
8. _____ Manufacture new car and four tires
9. _____ Average amount used daily per person

BONUS Question: *circle one*

How much of the earth's water is suitable for drinking?

1% 10% 25% 50%

Answers: 1.G, 2.I, 3.C, 4.A, 5.H, 6.B, 7.F, 8.E, 9.D Bonus: 1%



Conserve Water Outdoors

- Use a broom (or blower) instead of a hose to clean your driveway or sidewalk.
- Don't water on windy days or within two days of rain. Adjust watering times (number of minutes) and the frequency (daily, twice a week, etc.) based on weather conditions.
- Install an inexpensive rain shutoff device so the sprinkler isn't running while it's raining.
- Water your lawn and garden early in the morning or evening, when temperatures are cooler, to minimize evaporation.
- Check and maintain your sprinkler heads to avoid watering the driveway, house or sidewalk.
- Water areas in shade about 30% less than sunny areas.
- Use a nozzle on your hose.
- Check outdoor faucets, sprinklers and hoses for leaks.
- Choose water-efficient drip irrigation. Watering at the roots is highly effective, so be careful not to over water.
- Consider using a rain barrel to catch rainwater, which can be used to water plants.

Did you Know?

The average Wilmington resident:

- uses 138 gallons of water per day
- generates 80 gallons of wastewater per day

Every day in Wilmington—the average:

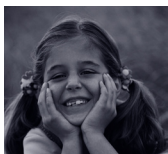
- business generates 25 gallons of wastewater per employee
- motel generates 120 gallons of wastewater per room
- school generates 10-15 gallons of wastewater per person

Water FAQ's

FLUORIDE

Fluoridation has been used as a dental health measure in cities across the U.S. since the late 1940s. More than half the nation's population now drinks water treated with fluoride, either from the tap or a bottled source. Fluoride occurs naturally in our drinking water source at concentrations of an average rate of 0.1 parts per million. The utility increases this rate to an average of 1.0 parts per million, which is the recommended "optimal level" as established by the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

A proven cavity fighter, fluoride helps make the enamel surface of the teeth more resistant to acid and kills some of the bacteria that promote tooth decay. Fluoridation is encouraged by the National Institutes of Health, and endorsed by the American Dental Association (ADA).



Fluoride, that's something to smile about.

HARDNESS

Hardness in water is the most common water quality problem reported by U.S. consumers. In fact, hard water is found in more than 85 percent of the United States. Hard water occurs when excess minerals, mainly magnesium and calcium in the water, create certain nuisance problems. While these water problems can be frustrating, water hardness is not a safety issue. Hard water is safe for drinking, cooking, and other household uses. It may cause soap deposits in sinks and spots on dishes and faucets. Calcium deposits can also affect pipes, water heaters, and dishwashers, thus prematurely decreasing their lifetime use.

The water hardness for the City of Wilmington's water supply ranges from 22 to 31 parts per million (ppm) with an average of 25 ppm. This is 1.5 grains per gallon (gpg) of hardness. This would be generally considered soft water, thus requiring no further softening treatment. Please consult manufacturer's recommendations for appliances or equipment that may be affected by water hardness.

COPPER and LEAD

The City has been testing drinking water for copper and lead since the early 1990s. Both EPA and the State require periodic testing for copper and lead from select single family and multi-family structures as a means of protecting our customers from contaminants resulting from corrosion in the piping system. We are required to sample water from residences built between 1983 and 1985 and we're particularly interested in homes built during this time frame that have copper pipes with lead solder. Your participation requires our entering the home to collect approximately one quart of water from a kitchen or bathroom cold water tap that has not been used for at least six hours.

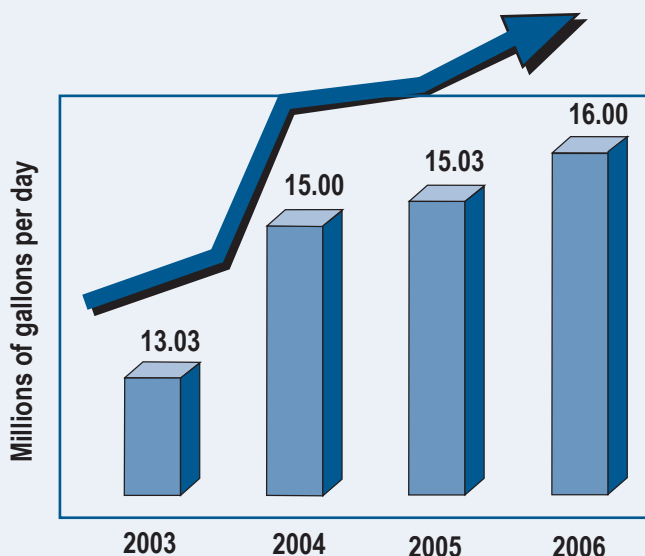
If your home meets the above requirements and you are interested in participating in the upcoming 2008 Copper/Lead monitoring event, please call 343-3910. If selected, you will receive a report with results of testing and you may even qualify for a credit on your water bill.

City Water Use is on the rise

The chart reflects the city's yearly average of water distributed over the last four years (in millions of gallons per day). The amount of water distributed to the City is steadily increasing mainly due to population growth.

The City is committed to providing you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water today and tomorrow.

We are continuously looking for ways to improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources.



2006 City of Wilmington

Water Quality Report



About this report

Each year, the City of Wilmington Public Utilities Department prepares a Water Quality Report for its customers, as mandated by federal law. This report provides important details about the quality of the water we provide to our community.

No Violations

During 2006, or during any compliance period ending in 2006 there were **NO** violations of drinking water standards.

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or quality of your water, please call the Sweeney Water Treatment Plant at 910-343-3690 or log on to our website at www.wilmingtonnc.gov.

En Espanol

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduzcalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.



343-3690

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City of Wilmington is committed to ensuring you receive clean water and to provide you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies.

What EPA wants you to know...

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some natural substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological substances are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include **microbial substances**, such as viruses and

bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; **inorganic substances**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; **pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; **organic chemical substances**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and **radioactive substances**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for substances in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



Water quality data tables of detected substances

We routinely monitor for over 150 substances in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water substances that we **detected** in the last round of sampling for the particular substance group. The presence of these substances does **not** necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2006.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Unregulated substances are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated substance monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

MICROBIOLOGICAL Substances

| Substance (units) | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|--|---------------|------------|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | NO | 0.0% | 0 | 5% of monthly samples are positive | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence) | NO | 0 | 0 | 0* | Human and animal fecal waste |

*Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

TURBIDITY* Systems with population ≥10,000

| Substance (units) | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | NO | 0.24 | NA | TT = 1 NTU Max | Soil Runoff |
| | | 100% | | TT= percentage of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | |

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% of more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

INORGANIC Substances

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation | Your Water | Range low/high | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|--|
| Flouride (ppm) Sweeney WTP Surface water source | 11/15/06 | NO | 1.00 | NA | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories |
| Flouride (ppm) Hillside Well Groundwater source | 2/28/06 | NO | 0.10 | NA | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories |
| Flouride (ppm) Lord Creek Groundwater source | 9/12/06 | NO | 0.16 | NA | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories |

UNREGULATED INORGANIC Substances

| Substances (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Secondary MCL |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Sulfate (ppm) | 11/16/06 | 30 | 250 |

UNREGULATED VOC Substances

| Substances (units) | Sample Date | Your Water |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Bromoform (ppb) | 07/12/06 | 4.0 |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 07/12/06 | 9.0 |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 07/12/06 | 18.0 |
| Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | 07/12/06 | 18.0 |

LEAD and COPPER

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | # of Sites Found Above the AL | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|------|----------|--|
| Copper (ppm) 90th percentile | Summer 2006 | 0.325 | 0 of 57 samples | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) 90th percentile | Summer 2006 | <3.0 | 1 of 57 samples | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

RADIOACTIVE Substances

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | | | | | | |
| SWTP-Surface water source | Quarterly 2006 | NO | 1.06 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hillside Well-Groundwater | Quarterly 2006 | NO | 0.53 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lords Creek-Groundwater | Quarterly 2006 | NO | 0.56 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Our water system used [Step 1] as the method to comply with the disinfectants/disinfectant by-products treatment technique requirements.

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL/TT Violation | Your Water | Range low/high | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOC)-RAW | Weekly Tuesday | NO | 7.66 | 4.80/20.60 | NA | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOC)-Treated | Weekly Tuesday | NO | 2.48 | 1.70/4.60 | NA | TT | |

Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal, there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet the alternative % removal, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique (TT). Minimum % removal achieved was 59%.

STEP 1 TOC Removal Requirements (%)

| Source Water TOC (mg/L) | Source Water Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO ₃ (in percentages) | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|-------|
| | 0 - 60 | > 60 - 120 | > 120 |
| > 2.0 - 4.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| > 4.0 - 8.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 |
| > 8.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 |

DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Substance (units) | MCL/MRDL Violation | Your Water (AVG) | Range low/high | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|--------|---|
| TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes** | NO | 45.9 | 1.0/123.0 | NA | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acid | NO | 13.5 | 1.3/44.7 | NA | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | NO | 1.43 | 0.50/2.80 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

*Compliance based on Running Annual Average of all distribution samples.

WATER CHARACTERISTICS

Secondary Substances, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic substances normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Range | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| pH (s.u.) | | | | |
| Sweeney WTP-surface water | 11/15/06 | 7.26 | NA | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| Hillside Well-groundwater | 2/28/06 | 8.01 | NA | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| Lords Creek-groundwater | 9/12/06 | 7.41 | NA | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| Sodium (ppm) | | | | |
| Sweeney WTP-surface water | 11/15/06 | 30.00 | NA | NA |
| Hillside Well-groundwater | 2/28/06 | 7.80 | NA | NA |
| Lords Creek-groundwater | 9/12/06 | 20.00 | NA | NA |

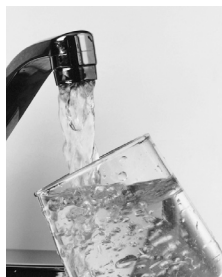
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Our system monitored for Cryptosporidium and found no detected levels of 12 monthly samples in the source water and found no detects in a 12 month period of the finished water leaving the water treatment facility. **Cryptosporidium, or Crypto**, is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Crypto can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our facility utilizes a multi-barrier approach for removal; **Ozone** is used as a pre-oxidant and disinfectant in both pre and intermediate treatment of our water prior to filtration. Monitoring of our source water indicates the presence of these organisms; however, current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infections include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks; however, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

DEFINITIONS

(AL) Action Level. The concentration of a substance which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow. **(AVG) Average.** Approximate or summary concentration, determined by dividing the total of all results by the number of analysis. **(MCL)* Maximum Contaminant Level.** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water based on potential health effects. **(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. **(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal.** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **(MFL) Micron Fibers per Liter.** The unit used to measure asbestos concentration. **(N/A) Not-Applicable.** Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule. **(ND) Non-Detects** Laboratory analysis indicates that the substance is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used. **(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. **pCi/L (Picocuries per liter).** Measures radioactivity in water. **(ppm) Parts per million.** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000. **Parts per billion.** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10 million. **Range.** Lowest to the highest levels detected. **(TT) Treatment Technique.** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **Turbidity MCL.** Less than 0.3 NTU's in 95% of all samples collected. **Note*:** MCL are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

When you turn on your tap, consider the source



The water that is used by this system is surface water from the Cape Fear River located in Bladen County and from groundwater wells at Lords Creek and Hillside.

Groundwater is rain, sleet, freezing rain or snow that soaks into the ground and is stored in pores between the soils or in cracks in the bedrock. Chemicals and other pollutants spilled or dumped in these areas could possibly contaminate the wells and thus our drinking water supply. As a result, the "Wellhead Protection Plan" was developed to protect this seasonal water supply from contamination. Whether your tap water comes from surface or groundwater, all drinking water sources are vulnerable to a variety of contaminants from various activities. A copy of the "Wellhead Protection Plan" is located on the city's website.

Source water assessment program (SWAP)

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for the City of Wilmington was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of PCSs

SWAP Report Date April 1, 2006
PWSID #04-65-010

| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating * |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cape Fear River | Moderate |
| Lower C.F. W&S Authority | Moderate |
| Hillside Well | Moderate |
| Lords Creek Well | Lower |

*It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Wilmington may be viewed at: www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this water quality report was prepared.

To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID #04-65-010, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff at 919-715-2633.

The origin of our water

The City of Wilmington's Water Treatment Division is responsible for the water supply, water treatment, and distribution system. With a staff of certified water treatment operators, the City operates the 27.5-million gallon per day Sweeney Water Treatment Plant that withdraws water from the Cape Fear River. Ozonation is the primary disinfection method used in treating the raw water.

Wellhead Protection Program

The City also maintains groundwater wells which are available during peak usage periods, in the spring and summer months, to provide additional water to the system. Currently the City pumps groundwater from 19 wells.

